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tion which they put on record. This is particularly true of the one in which is given the text and translation of two very rare pamphlets in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which throw a new and unlooked-for light on the death of the friend and patron with whom Lescarbot came to Nova Scotia, De Poutrincourt. These have a certain interest in connection with the present work, but one cannot help feeling that they are well-nigh entombed here in a spot hardly likely to be found by those students of seventeenth-century French history who might be very glad to have an opportunity to read them.

The index is sufficient, and annoying. Lescarbot was an erudite person, who delivered public addresses on the Eastern Church at an early age, and he drew freely on vast stores of apparent knowledge. The index will help any one to find some, but hardly all, of his allusions to Carthage and Ceylon, Plautus, Pliny, and Plutarch. There are more than enough of these proper names used by way of comment or comparison to make the index thoroughly confusing as a guide to the real contents of the volumes, and to fill the space that might much better have been utilized, in this society's publication, for ampler assistance for those who are seeking subject references to matters of Canadian interest.

G. P. W.

Oxford Historical and Literary Studies. Issued under the direction of C. H. FIRTH and WALTER RALEIGH, Professors of Modern History and English Literature, University of Oxford. Volume VII. *Lord Selkirk's Work in Canada.* By CHESTER MARTIN. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1916. Pp. 240.)

SEVERAL years ago Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion archivist, was fortunate enough to secure from the Selkirk family for the Canadian Archives a very interesting and valuable collection of letters, diaries, journals, etc., relating principally to the three colonizing experiments of the fifth Earl of Selkirk. These documents run from 1802 to 1860, and fill some seventy-nine volumes, 20,778 pages of manuscript. Mr. Chester Martin, professor of history in the University of Manitoba, has made excellent use of this material in his study of *Lord Selkirk's Work in Canada*. Professor Martin has also availed himself of the collections of manuscripts in the Canadian Archives relating to the western fur-trade and the relations between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company. He also had the advantage of access to a number of volumes of original correspondence of the fourth and fifth Earls of Selkirk, in the possession of Captain Hope of St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Professor Martin devotes a chapter to Selkirk's first two experiments in colonization, on Prince Edward Island, and at Baldoon in Upper Canada. The remaining ten chapters of his book describe the chequered

history of the famous settlement on the banks of the Red River, in what is now the province of Manitoba. As the first serious attempt to apply the methods of modern scholarship to the history of the Red River settlement, Professor Martin's book is one of very great interest. He has brought an extraordinary wealth of material to the elucidation of a somewhat complicated question. There can be no doubt that he has succeeded in throwing a great deal of new light on the motives and personality of Selkirk, and of those who were associated with him. It is not so certain that in his account of the long and bitter fight between Selkirk and the Northwest Company, he has been quite fair to the latter. Such characterizations of the company as those he quotes from Selkirk's letters, "one of the most abominable combinations that ever was suffered to exist in the British Dominions", "the N. W. Co. who with the exception of the Slave traders are perhaps the most unprincipled men who ever had to boast of support and countenance from the British Government", "the most detestable system of villainy that ever was allowed to prevail in the British Dominions", may be interesting as illustrating Selkirk's attitude of mind, but are hardly convincing to the impartial student of history. In fact one is left with the impression after reading these interesting chapters that, in his effort to rehabilitate Lord Selkirk, Professor Martin has been less than just to the Northwest Company.

One criticism may be offered as to the form of the study. There seems to be a rather unnecessary repetition of the same quotations. For instance, on page 17 he quotes Selkirk's father, "I have known many lads of sixteen, who, as the vulgar saying is, could have bought and sold you in a market", and Selkirk's own reference to his "natural shyness and cold temper". Both these comments are repeated on pages 192-193. See also pages 19 and 92, pages 35 and 190, pages 55 and 171, pages 79 and 105, pages 95 and 102, pages 102 and 180, pages 103 and 180, pages 126 and 132, pages 143 and 145, pages 181 and 185. While it is a little difficult to see the need of such redundancy, with such a wealth of material as Professor Martin had at his command, the criticism is merely one of form and does not of course seriously affect the value of the book to the student. In an appendix Professor Martin gives the text of the Hudson's Bay Charter of 1670, and several other important documents relating to the fur-trade or the Selkirk Settlement. A very full bibliography and three maps add materially to the usefulness of the study.

Bolívar y la Emancipación de Sur-América: Memorias del General O'Leary. Traducidas del Inglés por su Hijo SIMÓN B. O'LEARY. [Biblioteca Ayacucho, bajo la Dirección de Don Rufino Blanco-Fombona.] In two volumes. (Madrid: Sociedad Española de Librería. 1915. Pp. 705, 805.)